

BS

637

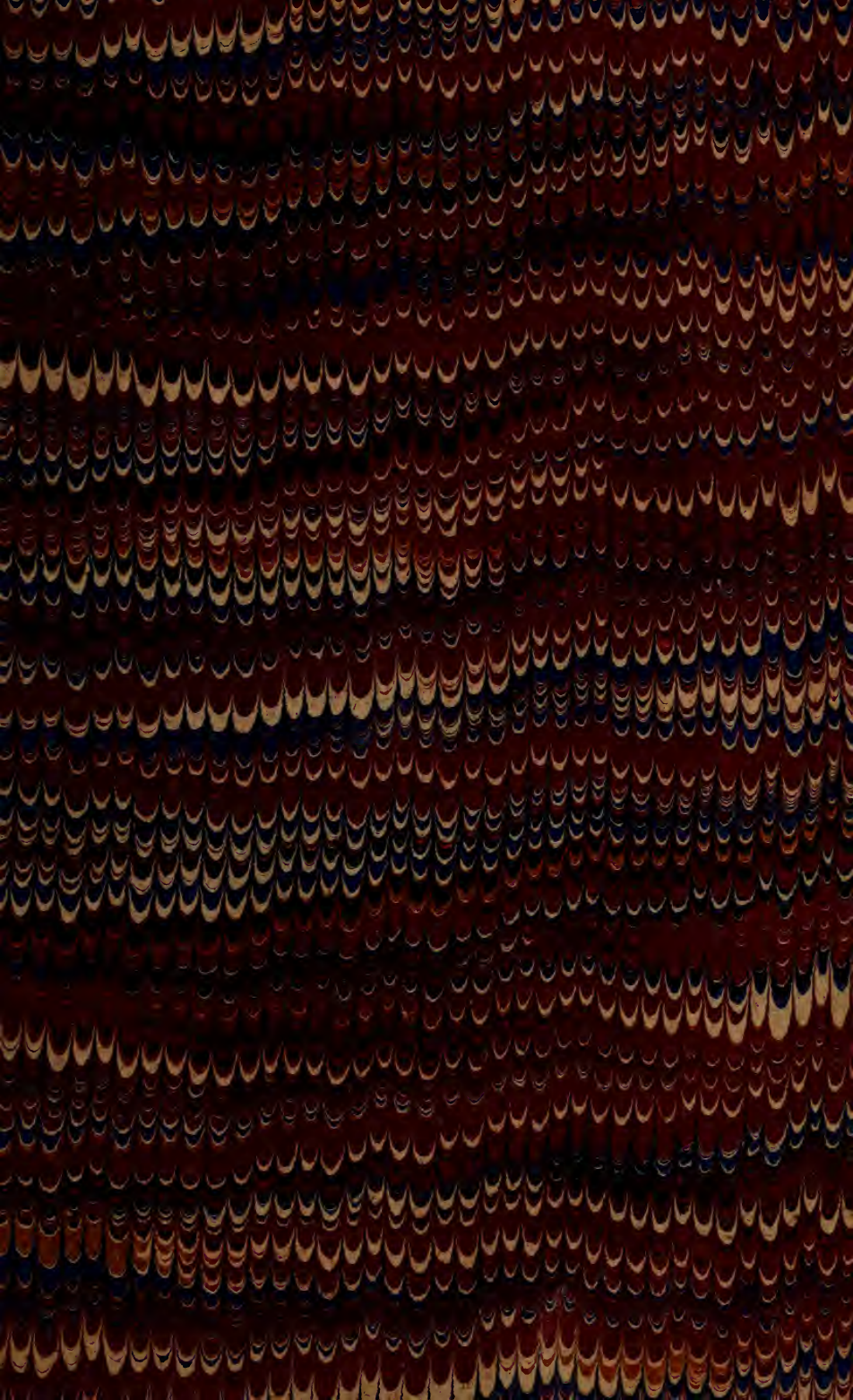
N4

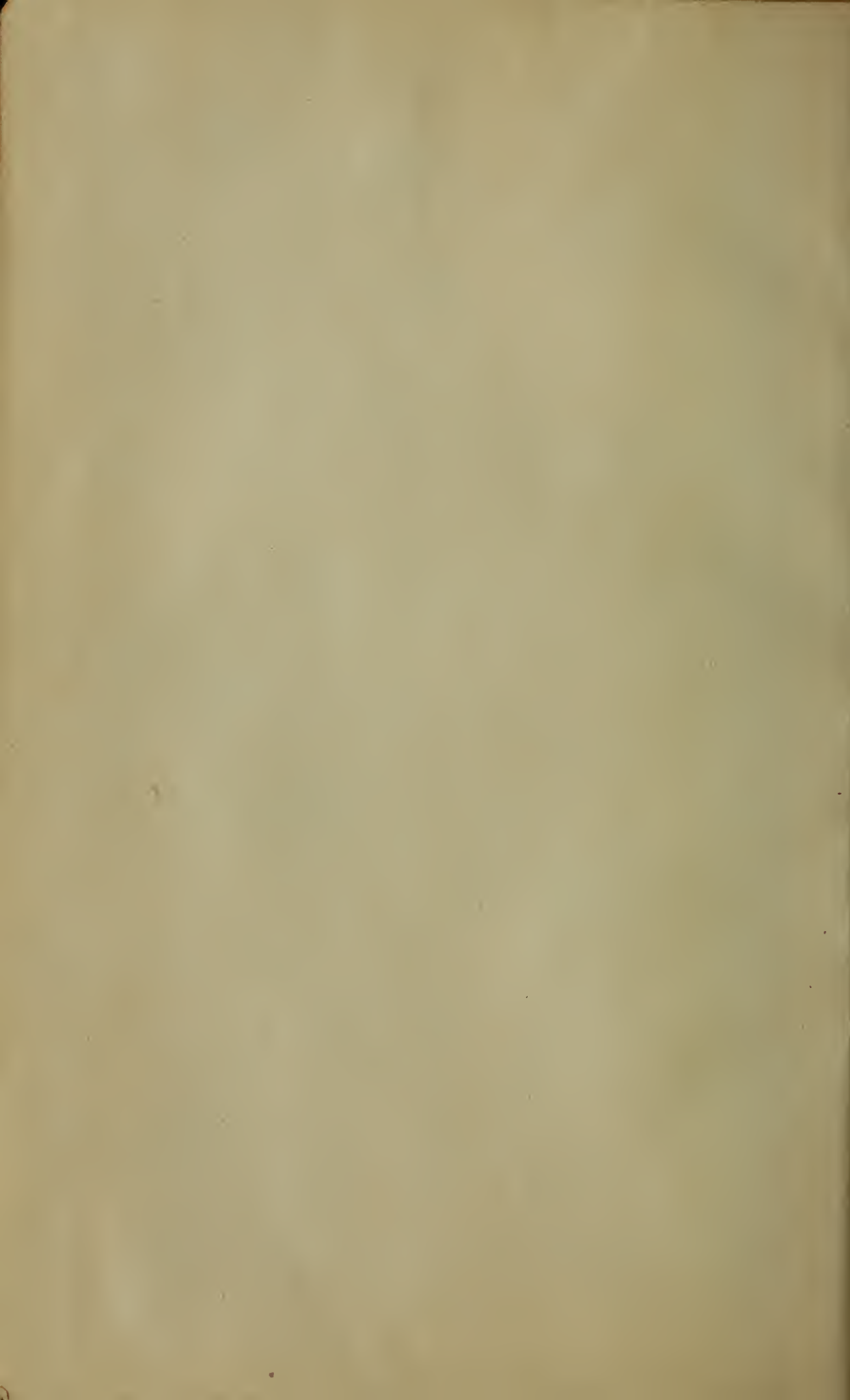
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

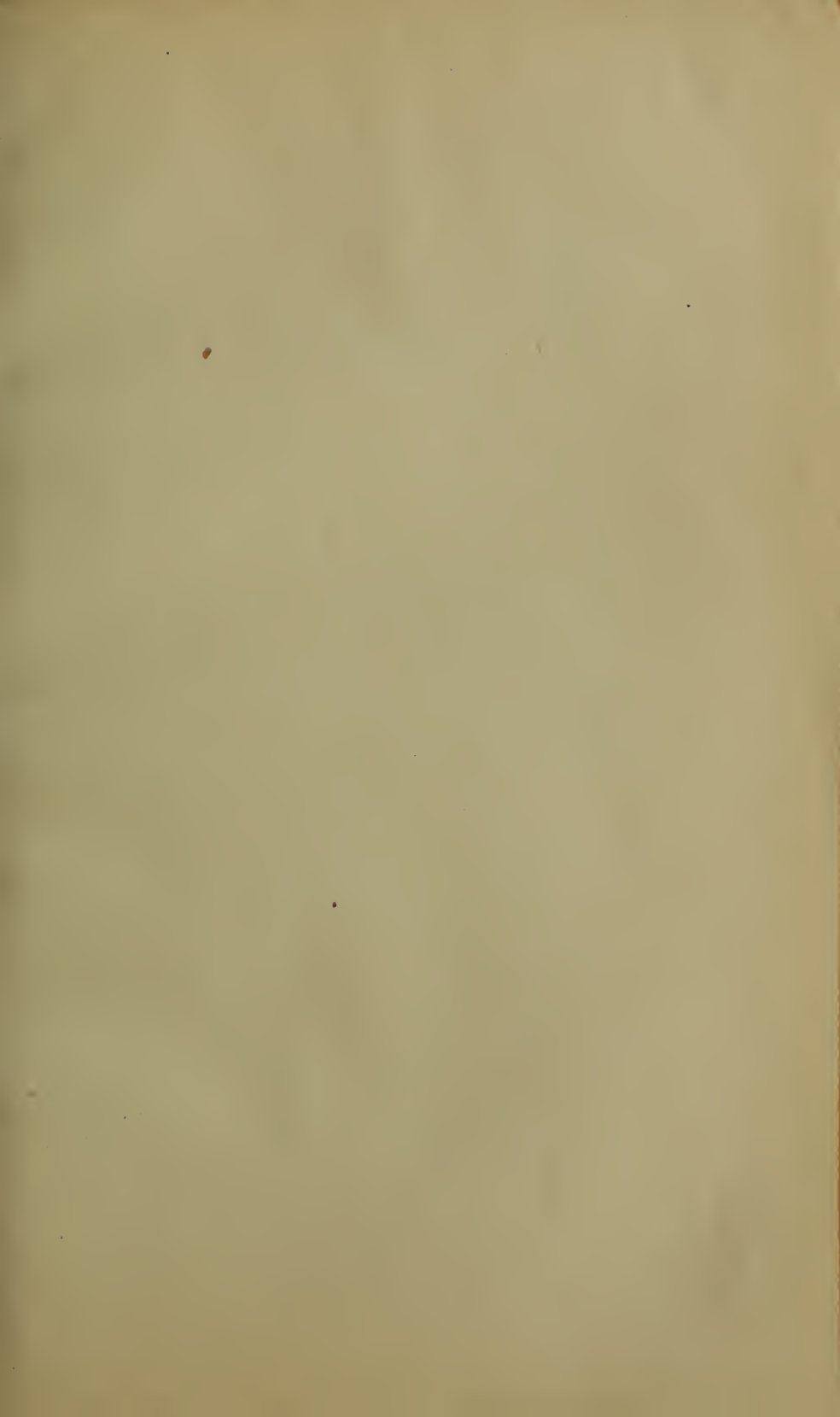
Chap. Copyright No.

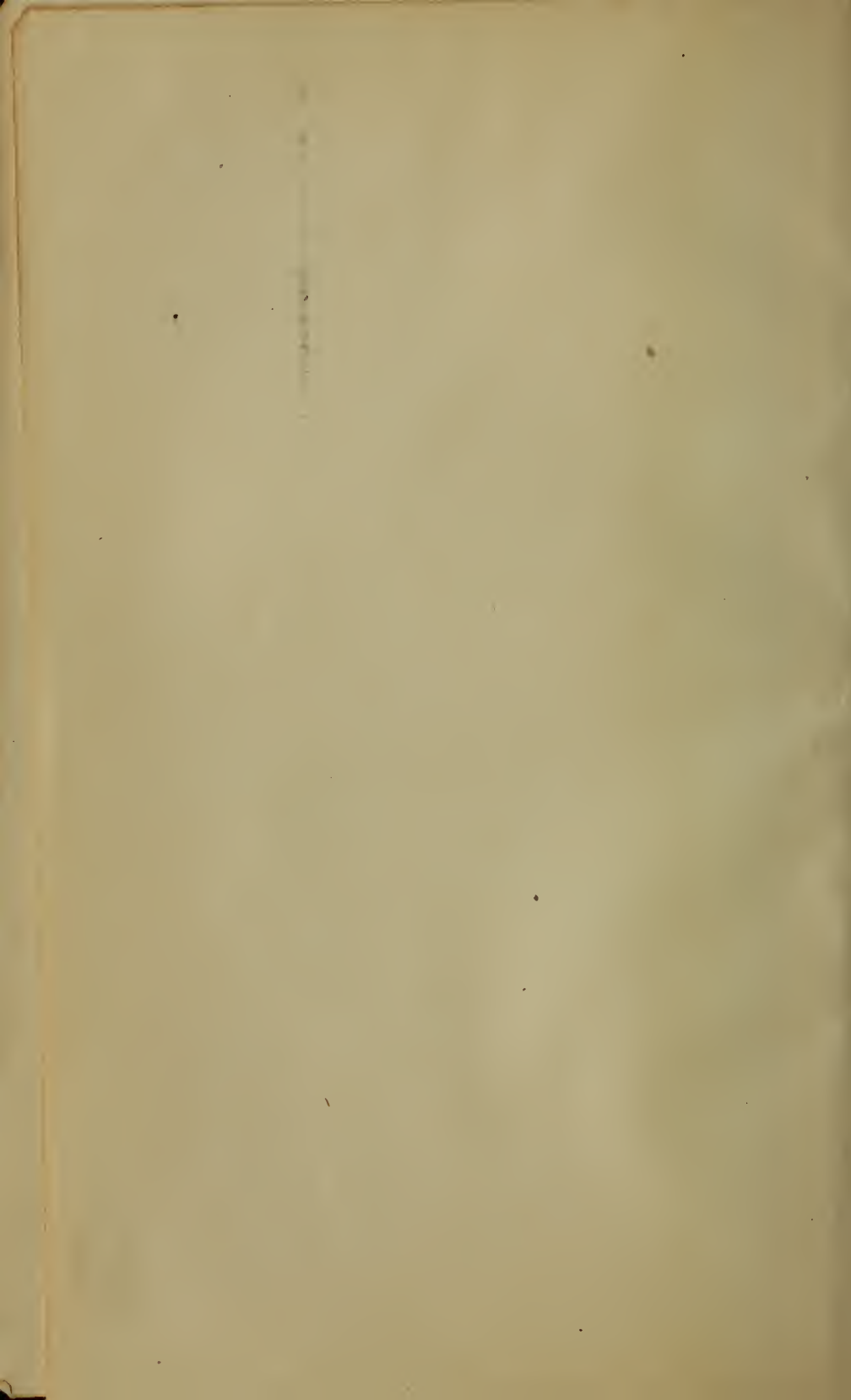
Shelf BS 637
.N4

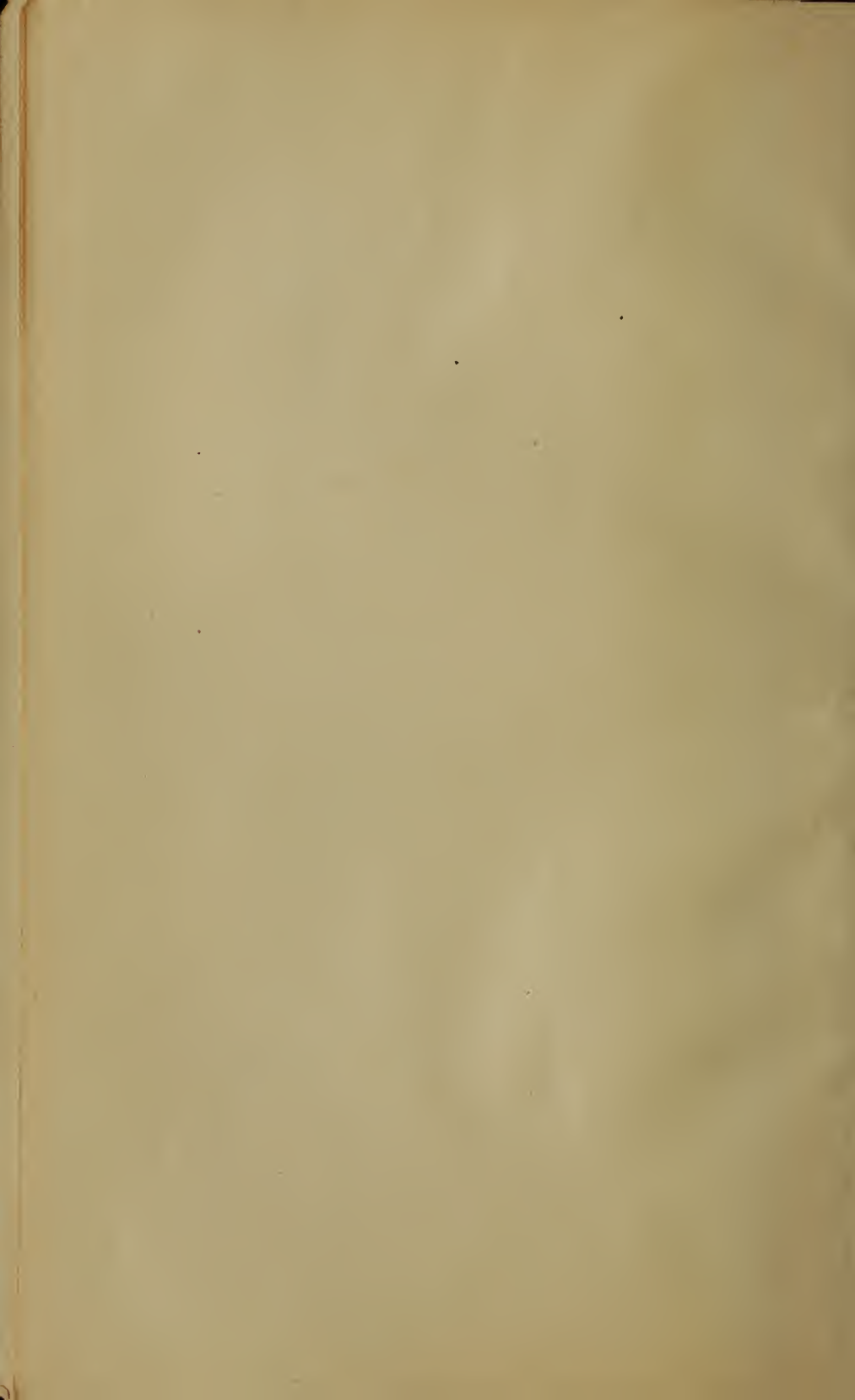
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.











1 *in part*
L. L.
BIBLE OUTLINES;

C13437 DL
OR,

A HISTORICAL CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS

OF

The Old and New Testament.

DESIGNED AS A HELP TO

THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN AND SON, 27 CORNHILL.

1873.

2



BIBLE OUTLINES;

OR,

A HISTORICAL CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS

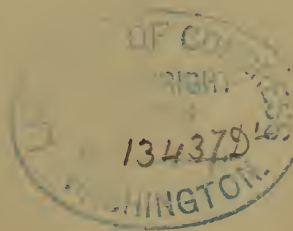
OF

The Old and New Testament.

DESIGNED AS A HELP TO

THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE.

W. W. Marvin



BOSTON: A

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 27 CORNHILL.

1873.

BS 637
.N4

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by
W. W. NEWTON,
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

PREFACE.

THE following historical chart of the principal events of the Old and New Testament was compiled for the use of my Young Men's Bible Class.

Having served as a guide to a course of Bible study, it is now published in this plain and informal way for use among our Sunday-school Teachers and any interested in Bible study.

The books from which these outlines have been chiefly compiled are "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible;" "Kurtz's Sacred History;" "Blaikie's Bible History;" and "Hayden's Dictionary of Dates."

WM. W. NEWTON.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROOKLINE,

July 20, 1873.

BIBLE OUTLINES.

Dates determined by Usher's Chronology.

B. C.	FIRST EPOCH. (See GENESIS ; EXODUS.)
1996	Call of Abraham.
1911	Ishmael.
1898	Sodom destroyed.
1897	Isaac.
1837	Esau ; Jacob.
1706	Joseph in Egypt ; The Israelites go down into Egypt.
1689	Death of Jacob.
1635	Death of Joseph.
1571	Birth of Moses.
1531	Moses's Flight to Midian.

SECOND EPOCH. (See EXODUS ; LEVITICUS ; NUMBERS ; DEUTERONOMY.)

1490	Exodus of the Israelites.
to	Passage of the Red Sea.
1451	<i>Marah</i> : Bitter waters healed.
	<i>Elim</i> : Grove of Palm-trees.
	<i>Wilderness of Sin</i> : Manna given.
	<i>Rephidim</i> : Water brought from the rock.
	<i>Horeb and Sinai</i> : The law given.

-
- | | |
|------|---|
| | The Golden Calf. |
| | Construction of the Tabernacle. |
| | Consecration of the Priesthood. |
| | Death of Nadab and Abihu. |
| 1490 | <i>Kibroth-hattaavah</i> : Quails sent. |
| | <i>Hazeroth</i> : Murmuring of Aaron and Miriam. |
| | <i>Wilderness of Paran</i> : Spies sent out. |
| | Wandering of forty years. |
| | <i>Ezion-gaber</i> : Rebellion of Korah. |
| | Dathan, and Abiram. |
| 1452 | <i>Kadesh-barnea</i> : Death of Miriam. |
| | People murmur for water. |
| | Moses strikes the rock. |
| | King of Edom refuses a passage. |
| | <i>Mount Hor</i> : Death of Aaron. |
| | Defeat of King Arad. |
| | <i>Wady el Araba</i> : The fiery serpents. |
| | <i>Jahaz, in land of Amorites</i> : Defeat of King Sihon. |
| | <i>Edrei, in land of Bashan</i> : Defeat of Og. |
| | <i>Plains of Moab</i> : Balaam sent for by King Balak. |
| | Baal-peor, and the plague. |
| | Defeat of the Midianites by Moses. |
| | Moses ascends Mount Pisgah. |
| 1451 | Death of Moses. |
-

THIRD EPOCH. (See JOSHUA.)

CONQUEST OF CANAAN UNDER JOSHUA.

- | | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 1451 | Passage of the Jordan. |
| to | Destruction of Jericho. |
| 1427 | Capture of Ai. |
| | The law read at Shechem. |
| | Deception of the Gibeonites. |
| | Confederacy of the five kings. |

Battle of Gibeon.
 Battle of Merom.
 Division of the land begun.
 Tabernacle set up at Shiloh.
 Division of the land completed.
 Settlement of the Levites.
 Altar built beyond Jordan.
 Joshua's last charge at Shechem.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF PALESTINE.

Chief Rivers and Brooks of Palestine.

Jordan.
 Kishon. Judges v. 21 ; 1 Kings xviii. 40.
 Cherith. 1 Kings xvii. 3.
 Kidron. 2 Sam. xv. 23 ; John xviii. 1.
 Jabbok. Gen. xxxii. 22 ; Deut. iii. 16.
 Arnon. Num. xxi. 13.

MOUNTAINS.

West Side (of Jordan).

Lebanon.
 Hills of Galilee.
 Mount Tabor.
 Little Hermon.
 Gilboa.
 Carmel.
 Mountains of Ephraim.
 Ebal.
 Gerizim.
 Mount of Olives.
 Mountains of Judah.

East Side.

Mount Hermon.
 Gilead.
 Hill of Bashan.
 Mountains of Moab, including
 Pisgah and Nebo.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TRIBES.

*West Side (of Jordan).**East Side.*

Judah.	Reuben.
Simeon.	Gad.
Dan.	Half of Manasseh.
Benjamin.	Levi.
Ephraim.	
Half of Manasseh.	
Zebulon.	
Issachar.	
Asher.	
Naphtali.	

FOURTH EPOCH. (See JUDGES ; RUTH.)

ISRAEL UNDER THE JUDGES. LENGTH OF PERIOD,
332 YEARS.

B. C.	<i>Names of Judges.</i>	<i>No. of Years in Power.</i>
1427	Othniel.	40 years.
to	Ehud.	18 "
1095	Shamgar.	Unknown.
	Deborah and Barak.	40 years.
	Gideon.	40 "
	Abimelech.	3 "
	Tola.	18 "
	Jair.	18 "
	Jephthah.	6 "
	Ibzan.	7 "
	Elon.	10 "
	Abdon.	8 "
	Samson.	20 "
	Eli.	14 "
	Samuel.	12 "

*Principal Events of this Period, including the Six Great
Invasions.*

Rebuke at Bochim. Judges ii. 1.

First Invasion: from the East, by the Assyrians.

Othniel, deliverer.

Micah sets up his Images.

The Danites establish themselves at Laish or Dan.

Maltreatment of the Levite's concubine at Gibeah.

Slaughter of the Benjamites.

Second Invasion: from the Southeast, by the Moabites. Ehud, deliverer.

Lesser invasion: from the Southwest, by the Philistines. Shamgar, deliverer.

Third Invasion: from the North, by the Canaanites. Deborah and Barak, deliverers.

Fourth Invasion: from the East, by the Midianites. Gideon, deliverer.

Ruth at Bethlehem. Marries Boaz.

Usurpation of Abimelech. Makes himself King.

Fifth Invasion: from the East, by the Ammonites. Jephthah, deliverer.

Civil War between Gileadites and Ephraimites.

Sixth Invasion: from the Southwest, by the Philistines. Samson, deliverer.

Birth of Samuel.

Samuel called to be prophet.

Defeat of Israelites by the Philistines.

B. C. Death of Eli.

1095 Samuel the last of the Judges.

FIFTH EPOCH. (See I. and II. SAMUEL.)

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

B. C.

1095

Saul elected King.

His war with the Ammonites at Jabesh-Gilead.

Charge of Samuel to the people.

War with the Philistines at Mich-mash.

Samuel delivers a message from God rejecting Saul.

Wars with Edom and Moab.

David anointed by Samuel at Bethlehem.War with the Philistines; *David* slays Goliath.*David* at Gibeah. Saul's son-in-law.*David* bids farewell to Jonathan; *David* goes to

Nob; then to Achish, at Gath.

Retires into the wilderness of Judah.

Death of Samuel.

War with Philistines; Saul seeks the Witch at Endor.

Battle of Mount Gilboa; death of Saul.

1056

David crowned at Hebron.Civil war between *David* and Ishbosheth.*David* King of the whole country.

Takes Jerusalem; places the Ark on Mount Zion.

Receives a promise of the Messiah.

Undertakes foreign wars.

Sins in the matter of Uriah.

Conspiracy of Absalom.

Conspiracy of Shebna.

Numbering of the people.

Solomon appointed *David*'s successor.

Conspiracy of Adonijah.

Death of *David*.

1014

Accession of Solomon.

Marriage to the King of Egypt's daughter.

Choice of Wisdom at Gibeon.

Temple built and dedicated.

Visit of the Queen of Sheba.

Solomon's backsliding.

Song of Solomon ; Proverbs ; Ecclesiastes.

Death of Solomon.

Rehoboam king of the united tribes for one year.

Adoram, Rehoboam's tax-gatherer, stoned to death.

Influence and ambition of Ephraim.

Rehoboam crowned at Shechem, the chief city of Ephraim.

Heads of tribes ask for the relaxation of burdens Solomon imposed.

Rehoboam scornfully refuses to yield.

B. C.

975

975

SIXTH EPOCH.

(See 1 and 2 KINGS ; 2 CHRONICLES.)

REBELLION OF THE TEN TRIBES.

From B. C. 975 to 721.

Length of period, 254 years.

Duration of Kingdom of Israel, from B. C. 975 to 721.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

TEN TRIBES.

Date. B. C.	Length of Reign.		Mentioned in Bible.
974	22 years.	I. <i>Jeroboam</i> . Builds a palace at Tirzah. Establishes worship of calves at Dan and Bethel.	1 Kings xi. 26.
954	2 "	II. <i>Nadab</i> , son of Jeroboam. Murdered by Baasha of the tribe of Issachar.	1 Kings xv. 26.
952	24 "	III. <i>Baasha</i> . Destroys the house of Jero- boam. Wars with Benhadad the King of Syria.	1 Kings xv. 27.
928	2 "	IV. <i>Elah</i> .	1 Kings xvi. 6.
929	7 days.	V. <i>Zimri</i> murders Elah in his palace ; is himself be- sieged by Omri ; sets fire to his palace and perishes in the flames.	1 Kings xvi. 15.
929		VI. <i>Omri</i> . Overcomes Tibni, a rival claim- ant ; builds Samaria.	1 Kings xvi. 16.
918	22 years.	VII. <i>Ahab</i> . Marries Jezebel ; Elijah the prophet ; contest at Carmel ;	1 Kings xvi. 29.

SIXTH EPOCH.

(See 1 and 2 KINGS ; 2 CHRONICLES ; ISAIAH ; JEREMIAH.)

REBELLION OF THE TEN TRIBES.

Kingdom of Judah, from B. C. 975 to 588.

Length of period about 500 years.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

TWO TRIBES : JUDAH, BENJAMIN, AND LEVITES.

Date. B. C.	Length of Reign.		Mentioned in Bible.
975	17 years.	I. <i>Rehoboam</i> : Capture of Jerusalem by Shishak of Egypt.	1 Kings xiv. 25.
958	3 "	II. <i>Abijah</i> or <i>Abijam</i> : Battle of Zemaraim.	2 Chron. xiii. 1. 1 Kings xv. 1.
955	41 "	III. <i>Asa</i> : Invasion of the Cushites ; Asa applies to Benhadad against Baasha.	1 Kings xv. 8.
914	25 "	IV. <i>Jehoshaphat</i> : Great religious revival ; alliance with Ahab ; campaign at Ramoth Gilead ; war with Ammon ; Moab ; and Edom.	1 Kings xv. 24.
889	8 "	V. <i>Jehoram</i> : Revolt of Edomites ; and of Libnah ; attacks of Philistines and Arabians.	2 Kings viii. 16. 2 Chron. xxi. 8 & 16, etc.
885	1 "	VI. <i>Ahaziah</i> , at Ramoth Gilead ; killed by Jehu.	2 Kings viii. 25.
884	6 "	<i>Athaliah</i> , daughter of Jezebel usurps the kingdom ; puts her royal grandchildren to	

Date.	Length of Reign.	ISRAEL (<i>continued</i>).	Mentioned in Bible.
		wars with Benhadad; battle of Ramoth Gilead.	
B. C. 898	2 years.	Michaiah and Elisha, prophets. VIII. <i>Ahaziah</i> .	1 Kings xxii. 51.
896	12 "	IX. <i>Jehoram</i> . Elijah's translation; Elisha's miracles; Naaman's visit; wars with Syria.	2 Kings viii. 16.
884	28 "	X. <i>Jehu</i> . Destroys the house of Ahab.	1 Kings xvi. 1.
856	17 "	XI. <i>Jehoahaz</i> . War with Syria.	2 Kings xiii. 1.
839	16 "	XII. <i>Jehoash</i> . Death of Elisha; war with Syria; battle with Judah at Bethshemesh.	2 Kings xiv. 8 & xiii. 10.
823	41 "	Jonah the prophet. XIII. <i>Jeroboam 2d</i> . Jonah sent to Nineveh. Hosea and Amos, prophets. Interregnum uncertain.	2 Kings xiv. 23.
773	6 months.	XIV. <i>Zachariah</i> .	2 Kings xiv. 29.
	1 month.	XV. <i>Shallum</i> . Zachariah murdered by Shallum, who in turn is killed by,	2 Kings xv. 10.
773	10 years.	XVI. <i>Menahem</i> . Pul, king of Assyria, invades Israel.	2 Kings xv. 14.
Uncertain.	2 "	XVII. <i>Pekahiah</i> .	2 Kings xv. 25.
Uncertain.	20 "	XVIII. <i>Pekah</i> . War with Ahaz, king of Ju-	2 Kings xv. 25.

Date.	Length of Reign.	JUDAH (<i>continued</i>).	Mentioned in Bible.
B. C.		death ; the infant Joash alone escapes and is protected by Jehoida the high-priest.	
878	40 years.	VII. <i>Joash</i> begins to reign at seven years of age ; bribes the Syrians but is defeated by them ; killed by his servants.	2 Kings xii. 18. 2 Chron. xxiv.
839	29 "	VIII. <i>Amaziah</i> , successful in a war with Edom ; defeated in a war with Israel.	2 Chron. xxv.
810	52 "	IX. <i>Uzziah</i> : Internal improvements ; becomes leprous ; prophets Isaiah and Joel.	2 Chron. xxvi. 1.
758	16 "	X. <i>Jotham</i> : Prophets Nahum and Micah. Jerusalem enlarged. Pekah, king of Israel, and Rezin, king of Syria, unite against him.	2 Kings xv. 5. 2 Chron. xxviii.
741	16 "	XI. <i>Ahaz</i> : Open apostasy ; sacrifices children in the Valley of Hinnom ; attacked by Philistines and Edomites ; also by Syria and Israel.	2 Chron. xxviii. 1.
726	29 "	XII. <i>Hezekiah</i> : Prophets Joel, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum ; invasion of Sennacherib ; peace with Merodach-baladan ; fifteen years added to Hezekiah's life.	2 Chron. xxix. 1. Isaiah xxxviii. & xxxix.

Date.	Length of Reign.	ISRAEL (<i>continued</i>).	Mentioned in Bible.
B. C. 721	9 years.	dah ; Tiglath-Pileser, king of Assyria, invades.	2 Kings xviii. 1-6.
		Destruction of Damascus.	
		XIX. <i>Hoshea</i> .	
		Shalmaneser of Assyria invades Israel.	2 Kings xvii. 3.
		So, king of Egypt, disappoints Hoshea of aid.	Hosea xiii. 16.
		Samaria taken and the people carried captive to Media and Assyria.	2 Esdras xiii. 40.
		<i>End of the Kingdom.</i>	

Date. B. C.	Length of Reign.	JUDAH (<i>continued</i>).	Mentioned in Bible.
698	55 years.	XIII. <i>Manasseh</i> : open idolatry and wickedness. Manasseh carried captive to Babylon by Esar-haddon; repents and is restored.	2 Kings xxi. 1. 2 Chron. xxxii. 1.
643	2 "	XIV. <i>Amon</i> : Evil reign cut short by assassination.	2 Kings xxi. 19.
641	31 "	XV. <i>Josiah</i> : Prophets Zephaniah and Jeremiah. War with Pharaoh-Nechoh. True worship revived.	2 Kings xxii.
610	3 months.	XVI. <i>Jehoahaz</i> : carried captive to Egypt by Pharaoh-Nechoh; Jehoiakim appointed in his place.	2 Kings xxiii. 31.
607	11 years.	XVII. <i>Jehoiakim</i> : First capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; Daniel carried to Babylon; career of Jeremiah the prophet.	2 Kings xxiv.
599	3 months.	XVIII. <i>Jehoiachin</i> : second capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.	2 Kings xxv.
599	11 years.	XIX. <i>Zedekiah</i> : Final invasion and destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar; prophets Habbakuk and Obadiah. Gedaliah appointed governor by Nebuchadnezzar and left with a remnant of the people.	2 Kings xxiv. 17. 2 Kings xxv. 2 Kings xxv. 22.
<i>End of Kingdom.</i>			

SEVENTH EPOCH. (See JEREMIAH ; EZEKIEL ; DANIEL.)

THE CAPTIVITY.

Captivity of Judah from B. C. 607 to B. C. 538.

B. C.

LEADING EVENTS.

607

Captivity of the ten tribes.

to

Story of Tobit.

538

The Israelites in Media ; their ultimate fate unknown.

Captivity of Judah.

Daniel and his companions brought to Babylon.

Nebuchadnezzar's golden image.

Second detachment of Jews brought to the river Chebar.

Jeremiah sends a message to them telling of a captivity of seventy years.

Ezekiel at Chebar.

Destruction of Jerusalem.

Nebuchadnezzar conquers Tyre and Egypt.

Succeeded by Evil-Merodach.

Death of King Jehoiachin at Babylon.

Neriglissar king of Babylon.

Is conquered by Cyrus the Persian.

Belshazzar or Nabonadius king of Babylon.

Daniel has his vision of the four beasts.

Cyrus conquers Cræsus of Lydia.

Cyrus takes Babylon.

Darius king of Babylon.

Cyrus king of Babylon.

537

Edict of Cyrus for the Jews to return.

EIGHTH EPOCH. (See DANIEL; EZRA; NEHEMIAH;
ESTHER; HAGGAI; ZECHARIAH; MALACHI.)

THE RESTORATION.

From B. C. 536 to 400. Length of period 136 years.

First Expedition under Zerubbabel and Joshua.

Number of persons 50,000; most of these were from
the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

Opposition to the work of restoration by the Sama-
ritans.

Completion of the Temple at Jerusalem.

Haggai and Zechariah, prophets, urge their country-
men to resume the work of building Jerusalem.

Darius Hystaspes king of Persia.

Zoroaster's reforms of the Persian religion.

Artaxerxes Longimanus (Ahasuerus) king of Persia.

Esther and Mordecai.

Second Expedition under Ezra.

Ezra edits and arranges the Scriptures.

Origin of synagogues and synagogue worship.

Origin of tradition.

The Mishna, Gemara, and Talmud.

Third Expedition under Nehemiah.

Walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.

Temple built upon Mount Gerizim.

Malachi, prophet.

NINTH EPOCH.

From B. C. 400 to 1. Length of period 400 years.

Our knowledge of this period is derived from the writings of Josephus, the books of the Apocrypha, and notices of the Latin and Greek historians.

First Section.

PALESTINE UNDER THE PERSIANS.

B. C.

400

to

333

404-359

Artaxerxes Mnemon.

358-337

Ockus.

337-335

Arogus.

335-331

Darius.

Second Section.

PALESTINE UNDER ALEXANDER.

333

Alexander conquers Darius.

to

Destruction of the Persian Empire.

323

Alexander conquers Tyre and Egypt.

Visits Jerusalem: is met by the priests and is shown the prophecies of Daniel concerning him.

His partiality for the Jews.

Encourages them to settle in Alexandria.

Dispersion of the Jews: their missionary influence.

Third Section.

PALESTINE UNDER THE PTOLEMYS.

Division of Alexander's empire among his four generals: Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus.

	Fulfillment of the prophecy of Daniel that the great horn of the he-goat would be broken and four notable horns would come up in its place.
B. C.	
304-284	Palestine with Egypt falls to Ptolemy Soter.
285-247	Ptolemy Philadelphus. Builds the light-house of Pharos at the mouth of the Nile. Founded the great library at Alexandria. Collects the writings of all nations. Hebrew Scriptures translated into Greek according to the version known as the Septuagint, so called from the seventy translators. The Hebrew Scriptures with the prophecies of the coming Messiah are known wherever Greek writings are. Ptolemy Philadelphus also built the sea-port of Acca, now Acre. Simon the Just, high-priest in Judea. His character is given in the book of Ecclesiasticus. Antigonus of Socho : his pupil is Sadoc, supposed to be founder of the sect of Sadducees.
247-222	Ptolemy Euergetes.
221-204	Ptolemy Philopator. Rise of the kingdom of Syria under Seleucus. Antioch in Syria his capitol. Contest between Ptolemy Philopator and Antiochus of Syria. (See eleventh chapter of Daniel.) Victory of Ptolemy. Visits Jerusalem : enters the Holy of Holies : gathers Jews in Alexandria for victims in the hippodrome. The elephants turn upon the

people in the assembly instead of trampling on the Jews in the ring.

Ptolemy restrains his persecuting edicts.

Palestine wrested from Egypt on the death of Ptolemy Philopator.

Fourth Section.

PALESTINE UNDER THE MACEDONIAN KINGS.

From B. C. 204 to 165.

B. C.	Antiochus the Great.
222-186	Seleucus Philopator.
185-175	Antiochus Epiphanes.
175-164	Puts a Greek priest in the place of the Jewish high-priest. Persecutes the Jews: sacrifices a sow on the altar of burnt offerings and sprinkles broth made from its flesh all over the Temple. Sends a general, Apollonius, to chastise the Jews; men and women are massacred upon the Sabbath; the city is demolished, and the fortress of Acre is built with the ruins. The daily sacrifice and the public festivals ceased to be observed for three years and a half, till Judas Maccabeus recovered the Temple. See Daniel's prophecy of "The Abomination of Desolation." Antiochus also persecuted the Jews on the ground of their religion. Issues an edict requiring all the people under his sceptre to worship the same gods. The Samaritans conformed. The statue of Jupiter Olympus was erected on the altar of burnt offerings in the Temple.

To observe any of the Jewish customs was made a capital offense.

B. C.
164-162 Judas Maccabeus resists.
Antiochus Eupator.

Fifth Section.

PALESTINE UNDER THE MACCABEES.

B. C. 165-63.

168 The family of the Maccabees resist Antiochus.
Mattathias with his five sons remove to the mountains of Judea.

Judas Maccabeus placed on his standard the initial letters M. C. B. J. : Hebrew, Mi : Camoka : Baalim : Jehovah : Exodus xv. 11 : "Who is like unto Thee among the gods, O Lord?"

Frightful persecution of the Jews by Antiochus.

Mountain warfare carried on by this family.

165-160 Judas Maccabeus succeeds his father.

160-143 Jonathan Maccabeus.

143-135 Simon Maccabeus.

135-106 John Hyrcanus.

106-105 Aristobulus.

105-78 Alexander Jannæus.

78-69 Alexander.

69-63 Aristobulus.

63-40 Hyrcanus.

40-37 Antigonus.

Sixth Section.

PALESTINE UNDER THE ROMANS.

From B. C. 63.

Pompey.

Crassus.

Cassius.

Antipater.

Herod.

B. C.

Résumé of Events.

163

Three campaigns were made by the Syrians against Judas Maccabeus, but without success.

He applies to Rome for help.

Jonathan, the brother of Judas, is helped by Rome.

He was murdered by his enemies, and was followed by his brother Simon.

Simon studied the interests of the Romans and obtained a great degree of power.

Simon's son, John Hyrcanus, succeeds him.

Aristobulus and Hyrcanus, grandsons of John Hyrcanus, contend for the chieftainship.

Civil war ensues.

63

The Romans under Pompey enter Syria. Aristobulus and Hyrcanus submit their claims to Pompey's decision.

Pompey prefers Hyrcanus.

Aristobulus attempts to defend Jerusalem against Pompey.

Jerusalem is taken after a three months' siege.

Pompey enters the Holy of Holies in the Temple.

Gives the government of Judea to Hyrcanus but would not allow him to wear a crown.

62

A yearly tribute to Rome is imposed. Aristobulus taken prisoner to Rome.

60

Triumvirate of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus at Rome.

Crassus dies.

Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey. Battle at Pharsalia in Thessaly.

45

Death of Pompey.

After the death of Crassus in Syria, the country was ruled by Cassius, a Roman general.

- Cæsar now sole ruler of Rome: determines that Hyrcanus shall rule as king at Jerusalem.
- Appoints Antipater procurator of Judea under Hyrcanus.
- Phasaelus and Herod, the two sons of Antipater, are made governors of Judea and Galilee.
- 47 Antipater was poisoned.
- 44 Julius Cæsar assassinated in the Senate at Rome.
- Triumvirate at Rome of Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus.
- Syria and the East are given to Antony.
- Antony is favorable to Herod.
- Death of Phasaelus, Herod's brother, in prison, by his own hand.
- Herod marries Mariamne a granddaughter of Hyrcanus.
- Antigonus, son of Aristobulus, opposes Herod.
- Herod retires to the fortress of Masada on the Dead Sea.
- Herod goes to Rome, secures help from Antony and the Senate; is acknowledged as king.
- 37 Antigonus is put to death.
- 29 Battle of Actium, between Antony and Octavius. Antony defeated.
- Octavius (Cæsar Augustus) sole emperor of Rome.
- 29 Herod sole king of Judea.
- Kills Hyrcanus in his eightieth year.
- 27 Mariamne, Herod's wife, is executed by his orders.
- Kills his own sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, whom he suspected of plotting against him.
- Is haunted by the fear of a successful rival.
- Kills a large number of Pharisees.
- 22 Builds a magnificent palace for himself upon Mount Zion.

Builds Cæsarea for a sea-port between Carmel and Joppa.

To please the Jews he restores their Temple. This was five hundred years after the building of the second Temple.

NINTH EPOCH. (See THE FOUR EVANGELISTS.)

NEW TESTAMENT — GOSPEL HISTORY.

A. D.

1-33

Birth of John the Baptist.

Birth of Jesus.

Visit of the Wise Men.

Massacre of the Innocents.

Herod becomes a monomaniac on the subject of a rival.

Flight of Joseph and Mary into Egypt.

Herod seized with disease and dies in his seventieth year and the thirty-seventh of his reign as King of the Jews. Orders his sister Salome to slay the principal Jews at the time of his death. This order was never obeyed.

Division of his kingdom between his eight sons.

Archelaus receives Judea, Samaria, and Idumea.

Philip receives Auranitis, Trachonitis, partly in Syria, partly in Palæstine.

Herod Antipas receives Galilee and Perea.

Joseph and Mary return from Egypt; fearing *Archelaus* they retire to Nazareth, where Joseph formerly resided.

12

Christ's first visit as a boy to Jerusalem: is missed by his parents in the return caravan, and is found in the Temple among the doctors.

14

Augustus Cæsar dies at Rome.

Tiberius succeeds.

A. D.

30

He appoints Pontius Pilate procurator of Judea.
Herod Antipas in Galilee and Philip in Iturea
continued in their offices until after our Lord's
death.

Preaching of John the Baptist.

Baptism of Jesus.

Temptation in the Wilderness.

Jesus removes to Capernaum.

Calling of the Apostles.

Jesus begins his public ministry.

His tours through Galilee.

Makes annual visits to Jerusalem at the feasts.

Visits Tyre and Sidon, Shechem and Cæsarea-
Philippi.

The transfiguration probably took place on this
trip to Cæsarea-Philippi, near the sources of
the Jordan.

33

Last visit to Jerusalem.

Visits the banks of the Jordan, Jericho, Bethany.

Trial, crucifixion, resurrection.

Christ goes before his disciples to the old
familiar scenes on the lake of Galilee; there
meets his eleven disciples; returns to Jerusa-
lem; crosses the Mount of Olives with them
towards Bethany.

Christ ascends to heaven.



ELEVENTH EPOCH.

APOSTOLIC HISTORY.

First Period. The Church at Jerusalem.

Election of Matthias.

Day of Pentecost.

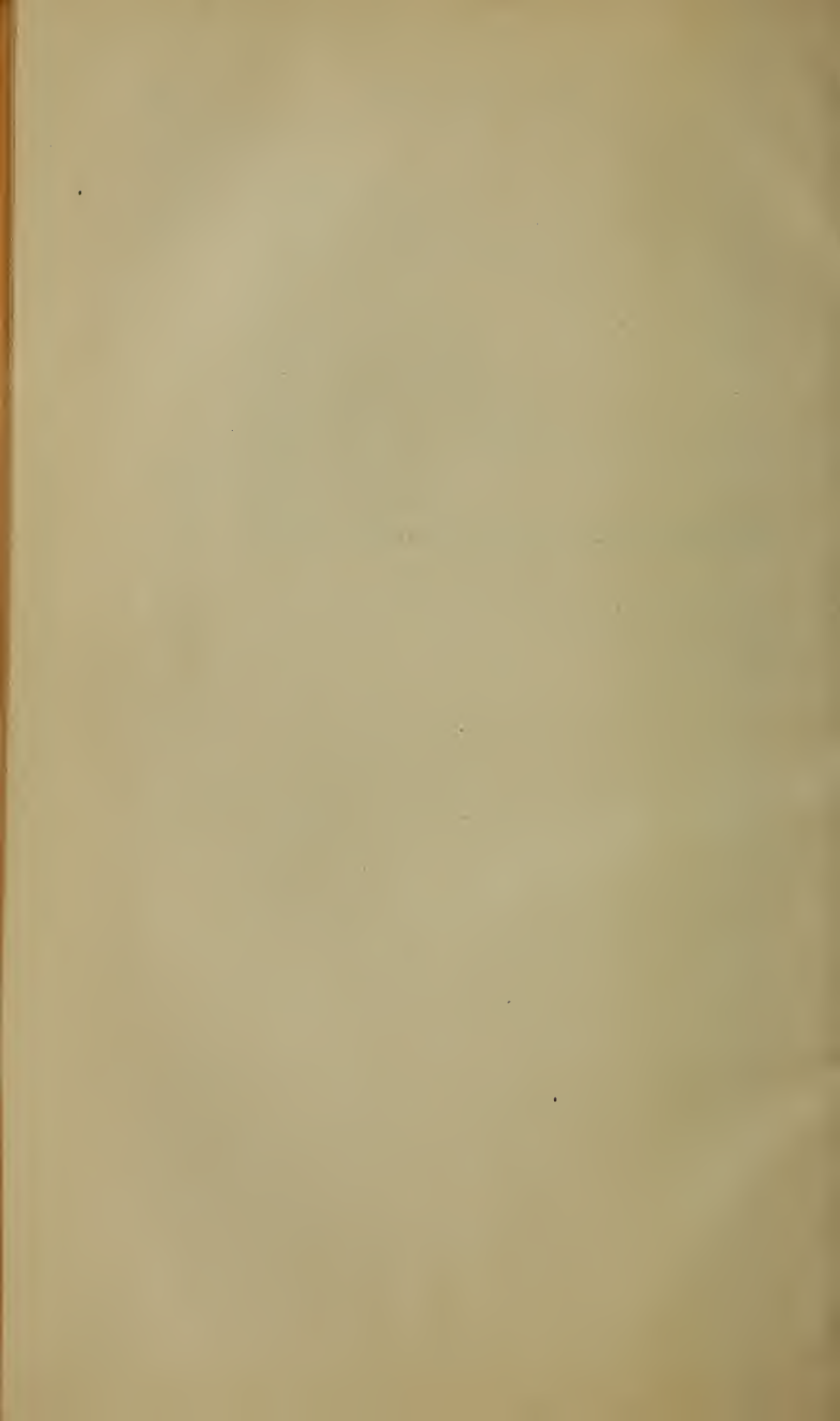
	Healing by Peter and John.
	Community of goods; death of Ananias and Sapphira.
	Martyrdom of Stephen.
	Revival in the city of Samaria.
A. D.	Conversion of the Ethiopian eunuch.
36	Conversion of Paul at Damascus.
	Paul in Arabia: returns to Jerusalem.
	Retires to Tarsus: labors in Syria and Cilicia.
37-41	Caligula Emperor of Rome.
41-54	Claudius Emperor.
	Peter's vision at Joppa.
	Cornelius's vision at Cæsarea.
	Pontius Pilate deposed from office.
	Herod Antipas banished to Gaul.
41	Herod Agrippa, grandson of Herod the Great and son of the murdered Aristobulus, king of the united kingdoms of his grandfather.
44	He kills the Apostle James.
	Apprehends Peter.
	Death of Herod.
	Palestine becomes a Roman province once more: finally Agrippa, son of Herod Agrippa, obtains part of his father's dominions and is called King.
	See Paul's defense, "King Agrippa," etc.
	Barnabas is sent to Antioch.
	The disciples are called Christians first at Antioch.
	Barnabas seeks for Paul.
	<i>Second Period. Spread of the Christian Church.</i>
48-49	Paul's first missionary tour.
	Barnabas and Paul are set apart for this work.
	John Mark accompanies them.

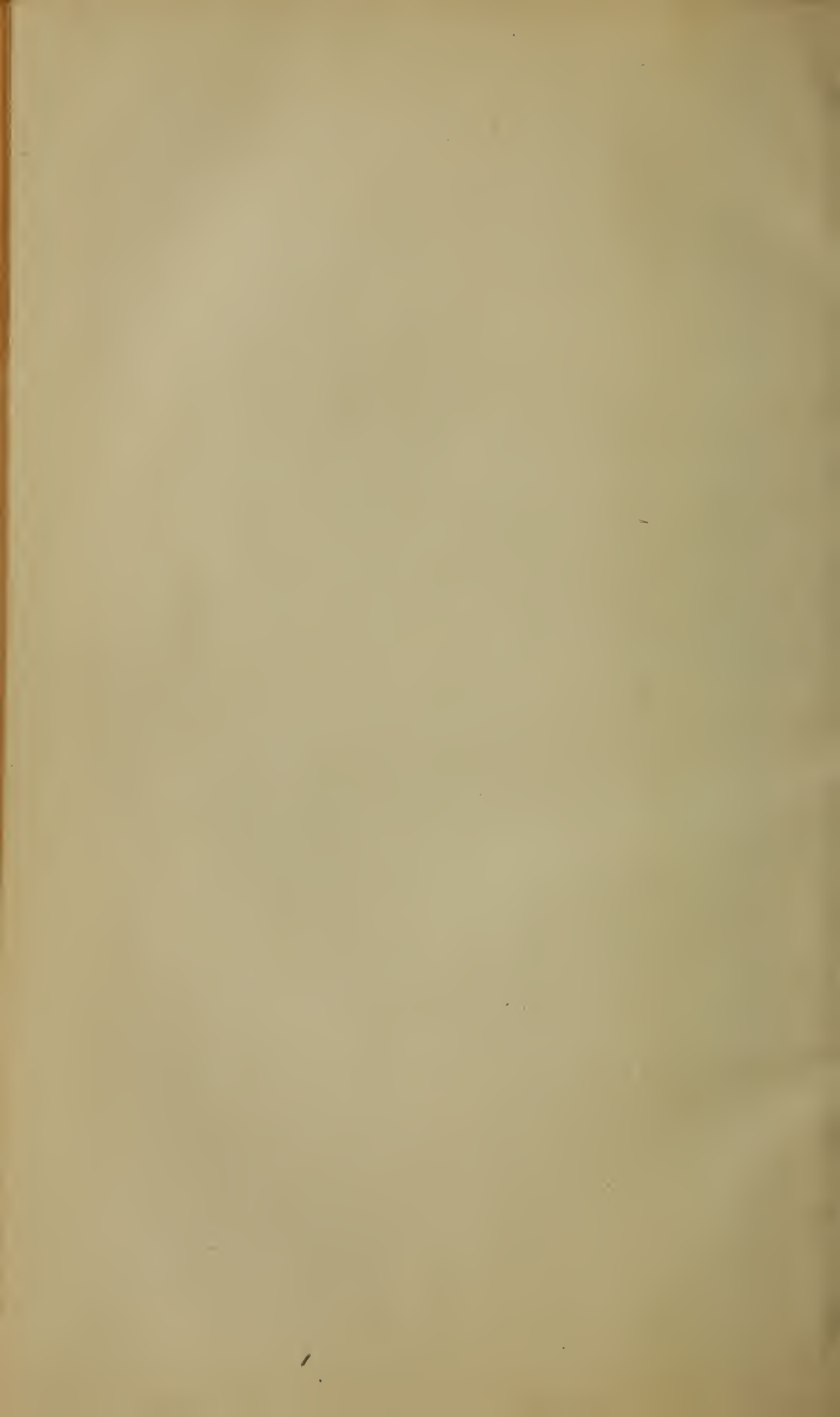
- Visit Cyprus, Salamis, and Paphos.
Mark returns: was probably frightened at the thought of entering the wilds of Pisidia.
Paul and Barnabas visit Pamphylia, Perga, ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA, Lycaonia, Iconium, Derbe, and Lystra.
Paul is stoned.
Conversion of Timothy.
Return to ANTIOCH IN SYRIA.
- A. D.
49 Synod of Jerusalem.
Addresses by Peter, Paul, Barnabas, and James.
John was present but did not speak.
(See Gal. ii. 9, controversy between Paul and Peter: Gal. ii. 11; Gal. ii. 14. See Acts xiii., xiv., xv.)
- 51 Paul's second missionary journey. (See Acts xvi.-xxvii.)
Separation between Paul and Barnabas on the matter of taking John Mark.
Barnabas takes Mark (his nephew) and goes to Cyprus.
Paul takes Silas and goes to Asia Minor.
Visits Syria and Cilicia: Derbe and Lystra.
Timothy joins the party.
Journey through Galatia. The ancestors of the Galatians were Gauls who had emigrated to Asia Minor. Visits Troas, the old Plains of Troy.
Luke joins them.
Vision of the man in Macedonia.
Paul in Macedonia; visits Philippi, Amphipolis, Apollonia, Berea, and Thessalonica.
Paul sails for Athens.

- Preaches there in the Jewish synagogue, in the market-place, and on Mars Hill.
Paul goes to Corinth: is met by Silas and Timothy.
- A. D. Sails for Ephesus.
- 54 Writes his two Epistles to the Thessalonians; his earliest Epistles.
Visits Jerusalem: returns to Antioch in Syria.
- 54-68 Nero Emperor of Rome.
- Paul's third missionary journey. Companions: Timothy, Titus, Sopater, Aristarchus, Secundus, Gaius, Tychicus, and Luke. (See Acts xix.-xxii.)
Visits Ephesus: tumult at Ephesus: departure of Paul.
Visits Troas: enters Macedonia: writes first and second Epistles to the Corinthians at Philippi.
Enters Corinth: writes the Epistle to the Romans. He and Titus collect money for the poor believers in Judea as an offering from the Gentiles for the Jews.
- 58 Visits the Ephesian Christians at Miletus: sails for Tyre on his way to Jerusalem: is received by James and the Elders of the Church at Jerusalem.
- Closing Scenes of the New Testament.*
- 58 Paul is arrested at Jerusalem: beaten by the Jews in the temple is rescued by the Roman soldiers: is carried by the soldiers to the fortress of Antonia and is sent with a guard of seventy soldiers to Cæsarea.

- Paul is brought before Felix, the Roman governor.
- Remains a prisoner at Cæsarea two years. Felix is recalled to Rome and Porcius Festus takes his place.
- Paul is tried again: appeals unto Cæsar: Herod Agrippa 2d, king of Chalcis in Syria, hears his defense while on a visit to Festus.
- A. D. 61 Paul sails to Rome.
His shipwreck and arrival at Puteoli.
Enters Rome by the Appian Way.
Lives for two years in his own hired house, chained to a soldier who kept guard over him.
Writes the Epistles to Philemon, the Colossians, the Ephesians, and the Philippians.
- 63 Trial before Nero: is set free. (*Close of the Book of Acts.*)
From Rome he went to Asia Minor and Macedonia.
- 66 Visits Spain. Returns to Ephesus and Crete.
Writes the Epistle to Titus and the first Epistle to Timothy.
Is arrested on a second charge and hurried to Rome to stand a second trial.
Great fire in Rome ascribed to the Christians, though Nero himself no doubt was the author of it.
- 68 Paul writes his second Epistle to Timothy.
Paul is beheaded in prison at Rome.
Apocryphal accounts of the death of the other Apostles.
Death of Nero.
Galba Emperor of Rome.
- 69 Otho Emperor.

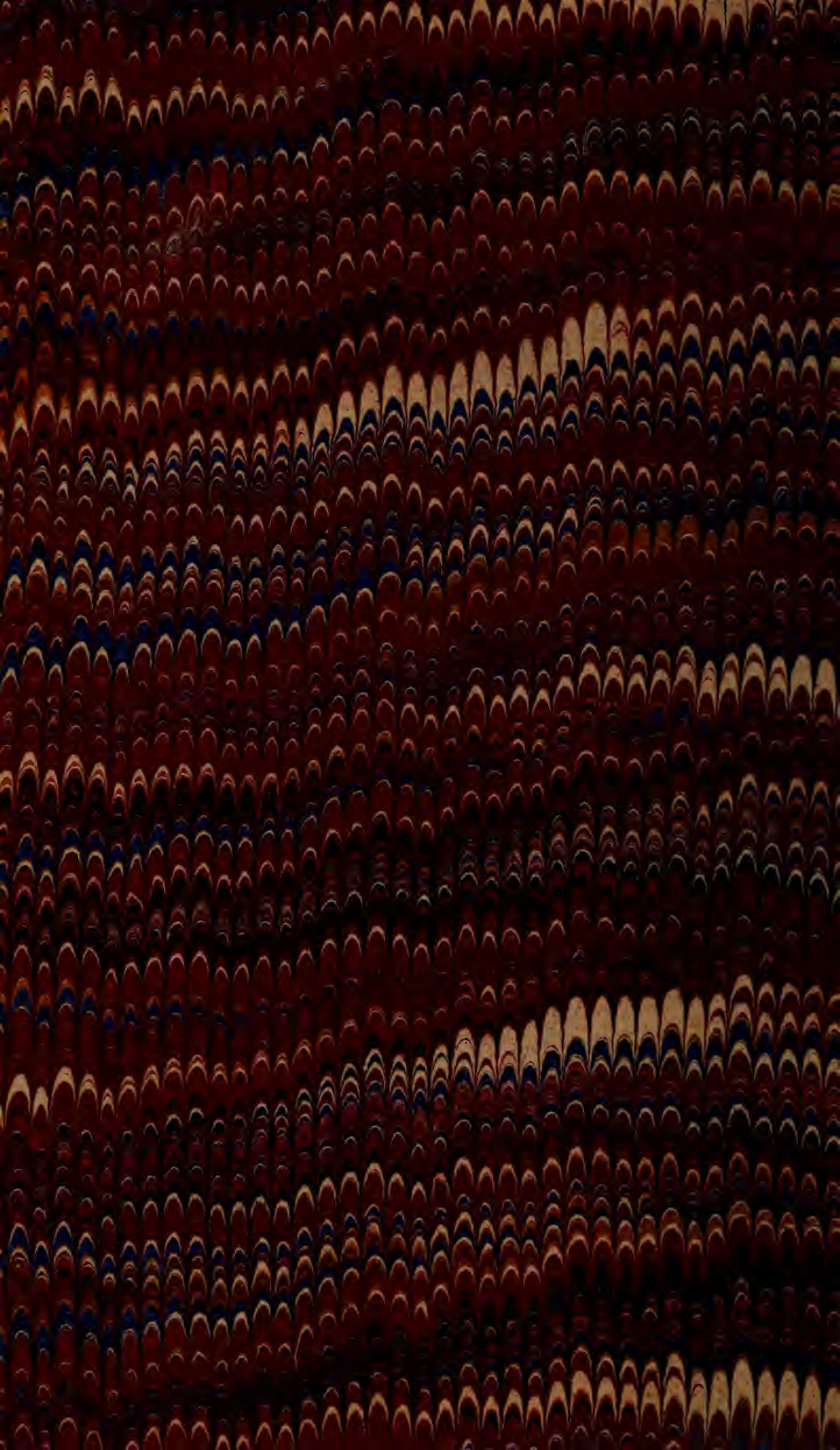
A. D.	
69	Vitellius Emperor.
70-79	Vespasian Emperor. Destruction of Jerusalem. Titus Emperor. St. John at Ephesus.
81	Domitian Emperor. Persecution of Christians. John banished to Patmos.
96-98	Nerva Emperor.
98	Trajan Emperor.
98	Death of John and close of the Apostolic age.

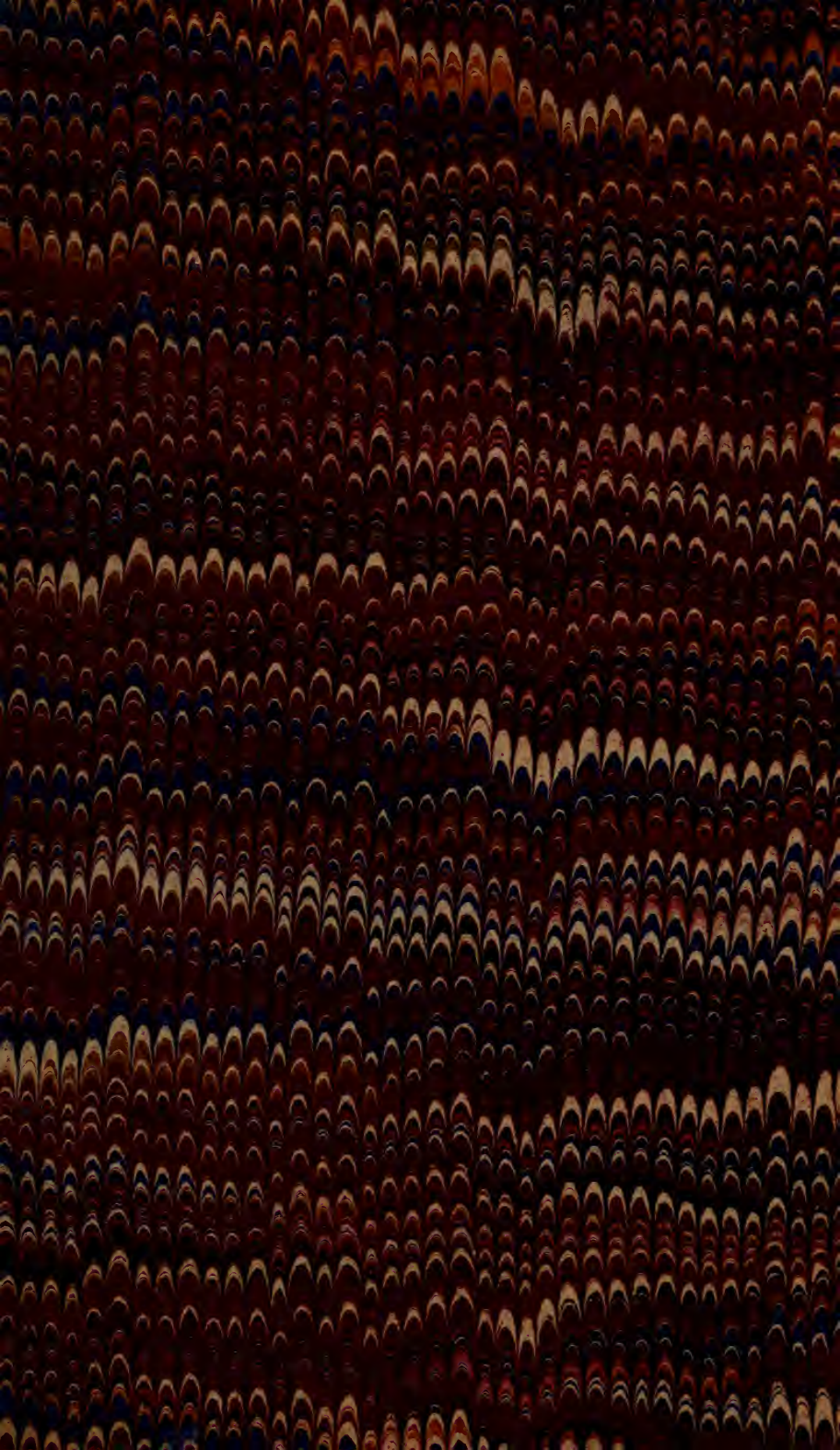




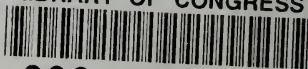
B5

637





LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 029 822 294 2